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Of Any Southern Evening Newspaper.
THAT'S WHAT THE EVENING CONSTITUTION HAS.

THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.

VOL. I. NO. 3.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY:

For the State of Georgia—Rain this afternoon and tonight, probably followed by fair weather; colder in southwest portion Thursday morning.

DYNAMITER IS RELEASED

Ivory, the Glasgow Suspect, Found Not Guilty of the Main Charges Against Him.

WILL NOT DO SO ANY MORE

Promises To Keep Out of Bad Company and Is Congratulated by the Courts.

A MOST UNUSUAL SPECTACLE

The Superintendent of the English Secret Police Congratulates the Discharged man, and Warns him to Let Dynamite Alone in Future.

London, January 20.—The trial of Edward J. Ivory, alleged dynamite conspirator, which began Monday, suddenly came to an end today by a compete collapse of the government's case, and the prisoner was discharged. When Justice Hawkins took his seat on the bench in the Central criminal court, Old Bailey, this morning, Sir R. B. Flinney, solicitor general, who has been conducting the prosecution, addressed the court, saying that the prosecuting authorities in the case had made the discovery that the explosives which were found in Antwerp were purchased after the date of the alleged conspiracy, as far as Ivory was concerned therein, and there was no evidence to show that he was concerned in the purchase of the explosives.

Therefore, the solicitor general said, that portion of the case could not be sustained and it was not customary to proceed with the trial of the case upon minor charges after the principal charge had been withdrawn.

Justice Hawkins concurred in the remarks of the solicitor general and directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

Detectives Congratulate Him.

The judge, continuing his remarks, commended the police for their able and impartial conduct in connection with the case, and the prisoner having been formally discharged, left the dock a free man and joined his friends.

The sudden collapse of the government's case created a great sensation among the spectators. Inspector Melville, chief of Scotland Yard police, who was mainly instrumental in bringing about the arrest of Ivory, Tynan, Kearsey and Haines, was the first to congratulate the defendant after his release. Taking Ivory by the hand, Inspector Melville expressed the hope that now a free man, he would lay to heart the warning given to him by the judge to keep out of bad company in the future, to which Ivory replied:

"You can bet your bottom dollar I will." Ivory told the representative of the Southern Associated Press that he was going to Dublin and from there to the United States.

COMMONS ON THE ADDRESS.

An Answer to the Queen's Speech. Today Business in the English Parliament.

London, January 20.—The business of the house of commons today was the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Patrick O'Brien, the member from Killenny city, moved amendment to reconsider the sentence of Irish prisoners who had been condemned to imprisonment upon charges of treason.

The amendment was seconded by J. G. Flynn, member from North Cork.

FLEET FOR RYTHEA.

French Are Having Trouble with the Natives of the Island.

Washington, January 20.—News has been received by the ship Ford Conqueror from Tahiti that the French have ordered men of war and transport ship to visit the island of Rythea, populated by about 200 rebellious natives.

Warships will take the island in order to subdue the natives.

A fleet from Port Townsend has already left for the island.

PACIFIC RAILROAD FORECLOSURE

Cabinet Discusses Situation—Reorganization Committee Makes a Bid.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Washington, January 20.—The discussion of the Pacific railroad situation by the cabinet has, it is understood today, brought assurances of at least one satisfactory bid for the Union Pacific property should the government proceed to foreclose its lien.

This will come from what is known as the Union Pacific reorganization committee.

The government is taking preliminary steps looking to foreclosure. In the meantime, the roads are making a strong pull for the passage of the lease bill, providing for settlement by the cabinet officers.

It is not probable this can get through the house. If it does it will be with an amendment providing there shall be no refunding of debt.

Senator White, of California, told me today that the bill would be killed. He favors foreclosure.

MEDICAL COLLEGE DESTROYED.

The Bellevue Hospital Annex in New York Burned to the Ground.

New York, January 20.—The Bellevue Hospital Medical college, in the grounds of the Bellevue hospital, was gutted by fire this morning.

The flames were confined to the engine and did not reach the hospital, although the patients were taken from the engine and placed in corridors. Loss was estimated at \$100,000.

CUBA A CONSTANT MENACE TO AMERICA

Yellow Fever and Small-Pox Are Raging in Havana and are Liable at Any Time To Spread to Our Shores.

2,063 SMALL-POX CASES IN THE CITY

Weuler Will Not Permit a Loan To Be Raised To Improve the Sanitary Condition of the Ravished Country Which Is Growing Worse Daily.

SPANISH ARMY AT PRESENT IN VERY BAD SHAPE.

Advices Direct from Havana Show That There Is One New Reason Why This Country Should at Once Take Steps To Stop the Barbarous Warfare Now Being Waged in Cuba—There Is Plague on the Little Island, and Its Close Connection with Us, and Constant Communication with Our Shores, Places Our People in Imminent Danger—Facts from the Front.

New York, January 20.—A dispatch to The Sun from Havana says there are now 2,063 cases of smallpox in Havana. At Guanabacoa, in Pinar del Rio, which has only 10,000 inhabitants, there are 467 cases.

Yellow fever and malaria are also ravishing the country and it may be safely affirmed that the sanitary condition of Cuba is a far greater danger to the United States than the much-feared bubonic plague of India. Cuba is close to our coasts and there is daily communication between the island and the mainland.

At the end of March the depressing warm weather begins here, and then diseases of a contagious nature spread twice as fast as during the winter. Cuba is now a focus of disease, and may become a source of danger to the whole world.

The smallpox was introduced here by the 200,000 soldiers from Spain. The Spanish common people are not cleanly in their habits, and moreover they come to Cuba crowded by thousands in the dirty steamers of the Campana Trans-Atlantic, in which no well-bred American would travel if he could possibly help it. Under such conditions these soldiers land in this city, where there is no sewerage system.

There is no hope of any improvement in this state of things under Spanish domination. The municipal laws do not allow the city councils to take any steps in the matter without authorization from the captain general, who must affix his signature to any loan raised for sanitary works, and furthermore the municipalities are all in the hands of Spaniards, most of whom have not the least notion of hygienic requirements.

In reporting the affair the Spanish commander, it is said, stated that the insurgents attacked the town, but were repulsed with heavy loss. He then adds that twelve of the inhabitants were killed by insurgents' bullets.

The report says forty persons were killed outright, eighteen of whom were women and children. Sixty others were wounded, some of them fatally. Several of those wounded fell by the side of the burning buildings and perished. Adding to the forty killed outright those who had fled into the burning buildings and perished and those who died of their wounds near 100 persons fell victims to the Spaniards.

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The report

RAILROAD RUMOR CAUSES TALK

REPORT THAT NORFOLK AND WESTERN ENTERS HERE.

EMPLOYES ON HIGHER RATES

News of Interest Found in the Railroad Offices This Morning—New Florida Train Service Now in Operation—Atlanta an Important Point for Agents.

The story published exclusively in The Evening Constitution yesterday regarding the entrance of the Norfolk and Western railway into Atlanta has caused much talk and comment in all business circles.

It has been a conjecture for some time that the Norfolk and Western would enter Atlanta at no distant day, and now it seems that the work is to be accomplished.

The benefits to be derived from the entrance of the road into this city, are innumerable to a certain extent. It would not only prove a valuable passenger line to the east, but the freight which it would bring direct to the local markets would give them an impetus which they would enjoy for all time to come.

Coal from Tennessee mines would come direct to Atlanta over the new road, copper would come direct from the mills and furnaces at Duncowntown, granite and timber from the mountains to this city and it would open and develop an entirely new field to the wholesale houses in Atlanta.

Railroad Men Against Reduction.

The railroad men are insisting upon the reduction in fertilizer rates, which has been ordered by the railroad commission. The employees have taken the matter in hand and will do everything within their power to stop the proposed reduction. They say that the treasures of the roads are almost in a depleted condition at the present; that the receipts are not little more than the expenses, and that to reduce the rate on fertilizers is but to take the bread out of the mouths of the employees and their children.

A committee is now in the city from Macon waiting on the railway men at this place in the interest of the petition which they will present to the commission, and the railroad men are requested to remain. The hands at the Southern railway shops were organized yesterday afternoon and those at the Western and Atlantic shops this morning. The committee will visit every railroad man in Atlanta, and when they have been seen, the petition will be presented for signatures to nearly every man in the state of Georgia.

Meeting at St. Augustine.

The Southern States Freight Association meets at the Ponce de Leon hotel in St. Augustine this afternoon. It will be presided over by the president of the association, Commissioner Haines, Secretary McGill, and other railroad men from this state, who will be in St. Augustine to attend the meeting. It is for the purpose of arranging some new rate sheets, and will be in session throughout the remainder of the present week.

Residents of Georgia who live between Chattanooga and Augusta are greatly interested in the proposed reduction, which Colonel J. C. Stanton proposes to build between those two cities. Colonel Stanton is now in New York, and on his return to the south it is expected that he will have some interesting information to give out.

A new road is under survey in Kentucky, and will connect the southern end of the length of the state, beginning at Paducah and ending at Cumberland Gap. It will pass through a splendid section of the country, and will prove a valuable link in the many railroads now under construction in the southern states.

New Florida Service.

Mr. G. H. Hardwick, assistant general passenger agent of the Southern Railway Company, has returned from a business trip to Augusta and Aiken, where he went to see the beginning of the vestibule service over his road and the Plant system from New York. Florida, which was recently established last year, and the two-metropolis system are now vying with each other as to which shall receive the larger portion of the business between the metropolis and the Land of Flowers.

The beginning of this new service is a great event in Florida, from the fact that it is also the opening of all the big hotels down there, and now everything is full away.

There are two of these trains in operation between New York and St. Augustine, going over river roads.

The train of the Plant system also leaves New York, over the Pennsylvania system, and is destined for the Atlantic coast line, 2½ hours to the Plant, which takes it into St. Augustine.

These new trains were crowded with passengers on the first trip down, and the prospects for a continued good business are exceedingly bright.

In speaking of his business at Aiken and Bon Air, Mr. Hardwick said it was larger at the present time than it has been in any other period of a corresponding year.

Putting Offices in Atlanta.

The foreign offices are beginning to return to Atlanta, and the Atlanta mercantile center and are locating freight houses here as well as passenger representatives. Within the past few months no

less than a half dozen large railroad systems have opened offices in Atlanta, and will in the future be represented at this point.

Captain J. J. Griffin, of the Mexican National railway, in speaking to a representative of The Evening Constitution this morning, said that he considered Atlanta the best railroad point south of Cincinnati, and it would continue to grow until eventually every railroad in the country will have a representative here.

Railroad Notes.

One of the latest roads to establish an office here is the Missouri-Pacific system, controlled by the Goulds. This road has recognized the importance of Atlanta and in the near future C. H. Phillips will be located here with the title of commercial agent.

The Big Four route—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—has just issued an order transferring J. M. Duncan, commercial agent at Chattanooga, to Atlanta, and he will have his headquarters here in the near future.

The announcement is made today of the appointment of Hensell Thomas to be so-called freight agent at this place of the Atlantic and Danville railroad. This is the road of which Colonel C. D. Owens, who was drowned last week, was vice president. It extends from Danville to Norfolk, and has never had a representative in this city. Mr. Thomas was formerly located with the Southern in Macon, and will be gladly welcomed to the Gate City.

A carload of oyster shuckers will pass through Atlanta Friday morning en route from Baltimore to Biloxi, Miss., and about fifty men in the party and they will remain at Biloxi shucking oysters for several months and will then return to Baltimore.

J. S. Barbour Thompson, assistant general superintendent of the Southern's out-of-the-city office, is on a business trip.

J. M. Latimer, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Western and Atlantic railroad, left this afternoon for North Carolina in the interest of his line.

HEARD AT THE HOTELS

Gossip About Visitors in the City this Afternoon.

W. B. Tate, of Tate, Ga., is at the Kimball.

Colonel J. Rice Smith, of Atlanta, is in Atlanta today. Colonel Smith came up from Macon last night for the purpose of attending the annual banquet of the Virginia Society. Neither do we see any inclination to read the papers," said Mr. Harrison.

"Do I read the papers?" said Mr. Harrison; "well, I should say—no, I read personally every newspaper printed in Georgia, and have assistants who read the papers from other southern states, making total of 2,000 papers read in my office each week."

AN EXPERT'S TESTIMONY

A MAN WHO READS ALL PAPERS PRAISES THE BABY.

GALD SHE ISN'T A KICKER

Mr. E. W. Hammond, of the Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Reads More Papers Than Anybody Else in the South, and What He Says About That Subject Is an Opinion Worth Reading—So Read This—Then See if You Agree with Him.

When a subject of general interest is discussed it is customary to get expressions from persons in positions to know what they are talking about. For instance, if the subject is electricity we interview an electrician; if medicine, a physician; architecture, an architect, and so on through the various lines of industry or the professions.

At the office of the Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Mr. R. B. Harrison, the manager, reads more papers than any man in the south. In fact Mr. Harrison keeps so busy reading papers that he has no time for anything else!"

"Do I read the papers?" said Mr. Harrison; "well, I should say—no, I read personally every newspaper printed in Georgia, and have assistants who read the papers from other southern states, making total of 2,000 papers read in my office each week."

New Baby Not a Kicker.

"I am glad to see that the new baby is not a kicker. The kicking babies make people tired. Most babies kick for the want of sugar, but as the chances were favorable for the new baby to get all the sugar it wanted, it is hardly probable that we will have much kicking from the youngster. Neither do we see any inclinations in this baby to whine. Of all babies in the world, deliver me from a whining baby!"

"Already one or two babies are whining about the new baby taking up too much attention from an admiring public. There is no need to get alarmed on this account. If the new bantling merits praise from the people it will speedily receive it, and the case will be the welcome accorded it around the cheerful firesides of Atlanta. The people know where to pin blue ribbons, and usually award them to the prize winners."

"The service is most excellent and might well be compared to a daintily served evening meal, where crisp vegetables, palatable fruits and fragrant flowers contribute to tempt the palate of the participants in the feast."

BAD CONVICT ESCAPES.

Negro Makes a Daring Break for Liberty—Not Yet Found.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

MALDOSA, Ga., January 19.—A desperate negro convict named Ed Oglesby made his escape from Mr. Rice's Convict camp last night, and though he was traced all night with dogs, he had not been captured up to a late hour today.

Fred Taral, the well-known jockey, together with his wife and interesting little boy, is still at the Kimball. Mr. Taral, after finding one of the best jockeys in the country, an expert racing player and can be seen almost any afternoon in the billiard parlors of the Kimball house engaged in the game, or making some of his favorite shots, much to the delight of the fans who inhabit that pleasure place.

Worms' orchestra rendered another delightful semi-weekly musical programme at the Kimball last night. The musicians made a special effort to please their hearers, who were legion.

WHIST GRAZE IS HERE

HAS STRUCK ATLANTA DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS.

Whist Graze in Atlanta.

The whist craze has struck Atlanta as never did before. The arrival in the city a few days ago of Professor Deaderick D. McClung, of Knoxville, who is a noted expert on the game, has caused no little talk among the devotees of this ever popular and intricate game with the click cards.

Professor McClung has a national reputation. He was a member of a team of four members which carried off the Hamilton trophy at the American Whist League congress in Minneapolis two years ago.

As there was no whist club at Knoxville when the congress met in the northwest, Professor McClung and Mr. Bryant Branner, president of the Third National bank of Knoxville, went to Nashville, Tenn., and obtained a charter for the trip to Minneapolis, going there to represent the Nashville Whist Club. They played against the most expert players in the land and were successful in capturing the handsome loving cup which was awarded to them after several sittings.

When added to a team, the cup can only be held a short time, then when lost it goes to the winning team. The members of the Nashville team kept the cup at home for several months, exhibiting it in Nashville and Knoxville and then finally lost it to a northern team.

Professor McClung is a member of a Knoxville whist club and it is more than probable that he will attend the next meeting of the congress when it is held in Atlanta. He is at present engaged in giving lessons in Atlanta and will remain here for several months.

Three Friends a Southern Boat.

"The following summer Three Friends is purely a southern boat," said Mr. F. T. Tschopke, of the Kimball last night. "She was built of southern timbers, is equipped with southern-made machinery, and her coal comes from southern mines."

Continuing, Mr. Tschopke said: "I was in Jacksonville a few days ago, and while there was granted permission to go aboard the steamer. After looking over the boat, I went down into the boiler room and was surprised to see a plate on the boilers which bore the name of a Chattanooga machinery firm. I also understand that the coal which the vessel uses comes from the mines near Jellico, and is shipped through Atlanta to Jacksonville nearly every week."

SEEKS FOREIGN MARKETS.

Offices in London and Liverpool To Compete with English Firms.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 20.—The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, has opened branch offices in London and Liverpool, England.

It is stated that it is the intention of the company to compete with the British for contracts in America. The firm has offices in China, Russia, Australia, France, and the like, and have a market on their own ground.

Book about it free for the asking.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and 60c.

SCOTT & SOWNE, New York.

900 of heads to New York people with whom thirteen miles of double track was built, but \$100,000 more is needed to complete the system. The charter of the road authorizes the stockholders to issue \$1,000,000 of bonds, but the bondholders declined to put up any more money to finish the road unless the road could be limited to 6000 feet.

The road runs from Sixteenth and State streets south through Englewood and Washington Heights to Blue Island. The enterprise was part of the great South Side Suburban Electric railroad scheme, originated by Colonel Jacobs, of Calumet electric fame.

JOE JACOBS ON THE STAND

The trial of the big damage suit of Jacobs' pharmacy against Jonathan Norcross is underway today.

Dr. Joseph Jacobs was put on the stand yesterday morning and was not relieved until 12:30 o'clock today.

The principal points in his testimony, which was quite voluminous, were the existence of the Jacobs Pharmacy Company as a chartered-business organization and the fact that both Rev. Jonathan Norcross and his son, Rev. Virgil Norcross, were co-senators of the unsafe condition of the building on the day after the fire and previous to the collapse of the walls which caused the damage to the stock as set forth in the suit.

Dr. Jacobs produced checks to prove the assertion that there were other besides himself who were engaged in the pharmaceutical business and established the fact that Morris Adler, one of the firm of Rich Bros., and Mrs. Joseph Jacobs were partners with him in the business.

He also testified that there were a number of workmen who called the attention of the owners of the building to the unsafe condition shortly before the collapse, and that they were told it was perfectly safe and that one crack in the wall to which attention had been directed had been there twenty years.

Judge Westmoreland took exceptions to that part of the testimony as not being admissible under the rules of evidence, and after an argument between Judge Hopkins and Justice of the Peace, Judge Reid decided to exclude the testimony.

The case will occupy nearly a week, as there are some eighty witnesses to be examined.

An interesting feature of the evidence will be a large batch of photographs made at the time of the accident, under the direction of Dr. Jacobs, showing the exterior and interior condition of the building.

SENATOR-ELECT WILLIAM E. MASON.

ble to elect a man from Chicago, even if he was an avowed enemy of the machine.

At 5 o'clock last evening about twenty-five Cook county members went into caucus the others, about thirteen in number, refusing to participate, as they have never viewed Lorimer's candidacy with approval. His chances were discussed at length, and by no combination suggested could he hope for senatorial success. He made a short address and thanked the members for their loyalty, and said he had decided to withdraw. He released his friend from his obligations, and suggested that it would please him if they would go to Mason.

As soon as Mr. Carr heard of the result he withdrew and tendered his support to Mason. When the joint caucus met it was conceded that Mason would be nominated on the first ballot, but even that was not necessary, as he received the nomination by acclamation.

William Ernst Mason was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, July 15, 1850. His father was an active abolitionist, and a politician who supported John C. Fremont for the presidency in 1856. In 1858 Mr. Mason was taken by his parents to Bentonport, Van Buren county, Iowa. He received his education in the public schools and at Birmingham college, Iowa. He taught in the district school for two winters and was afterwards a teacher for two years in Des Moines.

He began the study of law in 1870 in that city in the office of Hon. Thomas F. Withrow, and came to Chicago with Mr. Withrow. After five years' study he, in 1877, formed a partnership with M. R. M. Wallace and soon won a reputation as a brilliant lawyer and orator and active politician. He has always been a staunch republican. He was a member of the thirty-first general assembly, and was afterwards elected to the state senate from the Ninth district.

His clean record in the legislature was rewarded by an election to congress from the Third district of Chicago. After his term in congress he returned to practice. He was married in 1876 to Miss Julia Edith White.

He began his last senatorial campaign early last summer and while making speeches for McKinley throughout the country districts of Illinois, where his stories were in great demand, he managed to lay a substantial foundation for his candidacy.

Party Managers Surprised.

Olympia, Wash., January 20.—The calculations of party managers were sadly upset at Tuesday's session of the Washington legislature, when the Republicans, who many believe to be but a dummy for Senator Squire, headed the list of nineteen candidates with a vote of 35, or less than half the number necessary to elect.

Both house and senate are split into factions, with no prospect of coalition.

No Majority for Pickler.

Pierre, S. D., January 20.—The two branches of the legislature voted separately yesterday for United States senator with result: Pickler received the entire republican vote, 54, which is ten less than a majority. The fusion vote was divided as follows: Kyle, 32; Goodeyton, 6; Kollar, 4; Weeks, 6; Kirk, 1.

Oregon Deal Fails.

Salem, Ore., January 20.—The house met at 10 a.m. Tuesday, six members less than a quorum being present. The Democratic organization seems to be breaking up, and many predict that the house will be unable to transact business today.

In the republican cause Mitchell secured 47 votes for the United States senate, while one more than that was needed to elect. Both house and senate are split into factions, with no prospect of coalition.

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Constant in One Thing.

Fair woman faints away no more. Fair essayes the pathetis. She's not the shrinking thing of yore—she's not in athletic. A full

ALL KINDS OF ATLANTA NEWS FOR ALL SORTS OF ATLANTIANS

MORE SERVICE IN JULY NEXT

POSTMASTER FOX'S FORCE TO BE INCREASED BY EIGHT.

OFFICIAL LETTERS GIVEN

Results of the Recent Census Will Be Effective in a Few Months and the City's Mail Service Will Be Improved Considerably.

Some time has elapsed since the city census was taken, and as the object was to place Atlanta in the list of first-class postoffices, the people have been patiently awaiting developments. To clear up some doubt as to the exact situation, The Evening Constitution gives below the official correspondence between Postmaster Fox and the Washington authorities.

As soon as the census was taken and sworn to by the secretary of state, Postmaster Fox wrote the following letter to the first assistant postmaster at Washington:

"Atlanta, Ga., December 26, 1896.—Hon. Frank H. Jones, First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Sir: Enclosed you will find copy of letter which I wrote to the postmaster general, June 17, 1896, which explains itself; also copy of letter which I wrote your office June 25, 1896. Also, find enclosed certificate from the secretary of state with seal of his office, certified to by the governor of the state, and also by the secretary of the executive department, showing the population of the city of Atlanta to be 83,223. I have filed in my office a list of each ward separately, names alphabetically taken, and certified to by the proper authorities, all of which can be seen in your office if necessary, thinking that all we need could be the inclosed papers. Hoping to receive a favorable reply from your office, I remain very respectfully, AMOS FOX."

First Assistant Jones's Reply.

To this letter Postmaster Fox received the following reply:

"Washington, D. C., December 26, 1896.—Postmaster, Atlanta, Ga. Sir: The honorable postmaster general has this day made an order advancing your office to a first-class free delivery office from February 1, 1897. The salary of letter carriers, all of which can be seen in your office if necessary, thinking that all we need could be the inclosed papers. Hoping to receive a favorable reply from your office, I remain very respectfully, AMOS FOX."

First Assistant Postmaster General.

The fiscal year in the postoffice department at Washington ends June 9th next. At that time Atlanta will doubtless be given the extra letter carriers to which the city is now entitled.

Will Get More in July.

The Atlanta postoffice has forty-one carriers. As a city of over 75,000 people she will be entitled to eight more. Postmaster Fox asked for three, but got none because the extra postoffice was exhausted. Very respectfully,

F. H. JONES.

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EVENING CONSTITUTION
EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY.



WHAT IT COSTS

BY THE WEEK.
delivered to residences - - - 10 cents
BY THE YEAR.
Mail, postage prepaid - - - 84.00

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Where The Evening Constitution is delivered by express collections will be made by them at the rate of \$4.00 per year, \$2.00 for six months, \$1.00 for three months, or 50 cents per month.

Mobile & Holiday, Constitution Building, Advertisers and Managers for advertising outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 20, 1897.

A Common Sense View.
making comparisons people generally to extremes.

We frequently hear a man say that he is the worst cold of his life; that he is the best well of water in the state, or as he has never known such a severe winter.

Nine times out of ten these statements may mean that the person speaking has had cold, good water, and that it is cold rather. Just such exaggerations occur when people talk about business and chance. Men who are making money say they never saw better times, and we who are doing nothing claim that never saw worse.

making up our judgment we should extremes, and never use the words "best" and "worst." For several years country has suffered from financial pressure, but it is a mistake to say it is the worst spell of the kind ever seen.

After the panic of 1873 there was a great deal of misery and poverty all over the nation. Industrious mechanics could not work at any wages, and thousands of men were reduced to beggary. Right here in Georgia the honest poor were turned out of their humble homes by their creditors, and many families had to sell the sale of their beds and common utensils. They were stripped of everything that would bring a dime at auction.

After that gloomy period of distress, people got on their feet again. They lived happily and prosperously, and lit up a great country.

So it will be again. We are getting out the slough of hard times, and are going upward. The reaction is coming pendulum is beginning to swing backward.

History will repeat itself times without number. We must expect good fortune and misfortune, flush times and hard times.

It is quite likely that the country will now move on prosperously for fifteen twenty years—possibly for a generation, and then a panic will come, and those who are not prepared for it will go smash.

We do not look for the best and brightest period ever known in our history, but it is reasonable to expect in the next few more prosperous times than the present.

The indications are encouraging, and the most experienced business men look hopefully on the outlook.

Show Your Pluck at Home.

From time to time we read announcements of the departure of adventurous Americans for Cuba, where they hope to join the insurgents.

High-spirited boys will make a fatal mistake if they allow themselves to be swayed into joining these expeditions, the first place, the Cubans do not want you. They want veterans, money and men. They want soldiers who are proof against the yellow fever.

Then, it should be recollect that many Americans in the past who have gone to Cuba to fight for the freedom of that land have never returned. They fell victims to disease or were cruelly butchered by the Spaniards.

Our young men need a stirring field of action, they will find it here. There is no lack of fighting to do at home. Life here is a kind of warfare. Men have right temptation, poverty, vice and crime, and in combating these they are fighting for themselves and all who are dear and dear to them.

Stay at home and fight everything that is evil, and use the weapons of reason, industry and righteousness.

It is all right for the Cubans to strike their homes, but our young men who adventure should first strike for their own. A little farm among our old red soil is far better than an unmarked grave in Cuban swamp.

Stay at home and be a Georgia colonel.

It is wonderful how easy it is to convert men when he is in jail and wants to out. Several Georgia murderers have recently made a profession of religion.

Napoleon said that a journalist was a "miser, a giver of advice, a regent of science, a tutor of nations." Then, after getting off steam in this fashion, the writing went to writing editorials for his official paper.

Speeches are very well in their place. When a man has fire in a written speech he should follow the advice of an old adage and put his speech into the fire.

Western contemporary prints daily a list of local marriage licenses and the names of the parties. According to this record, all the ladies who marry are on the sunny side of thirty.

When a police officer justified in forcing his way into a private dining room, "This is a question which, ag-

a certain circle of society in New York, it has been suggested

TIMELY TALES OF AN OLD TIMER

Constitutional Amendments.

THE OLD STREET CLOCK

On that corner have I stood,
Where the human torrent meets,
Watching men in every mood,
Passing by with hurrying feet.
I have seen on many a face
Alternating smiles and tears,
As I stood there in my place
Night and day for thirteen years!

I have watched the ebb and flow
Of that restless mortal tide,
Rushing on through weal and woe,
Dashings down through glooms and gleams
Of the gorge of dark despair;
Drifting through the days of dreams,
Careless, blithe and debonair.

A judge in Minnesota has asked the grand jury to ascertain, if possible, how an individual with a salary of \$500 a year and no other visible means of support can live luxuriously and save money. He is an inquisitive judge.—*Darien Gazette*.

We'll be a dollar to a doughnut that the Spanish consul at Jacksonville knows more about the sinking of the *Commerce* than he cares to tell.—*Poulson Herald*.

Watch her right.

BZRA FASY.

CLEANED FROM STATE PRESS

Abraham Lincoln's son, it is said, is the Ward Calister of Chicago, and the manager of balls for the select. The exceptions are rare where great men sons ever amount to anything.—*Macom News*.

Well be a dollar to a doughnut that the Spanish consul at Jacksonville knows more about the sinking of the *Commerce* than he cares to tell.—*Poulson Herald*.

We have about come to the conclusion that Macao is really dead.—*Darien Gazette*.

A judge in Minnesota has asked the grand jury to ascertain, if possible, how an individual with a salary of \$500 a year and no other visible means of support can live luxuriously and save money. He is an inquisitive judge.—*Darien Gazette*.

Carrying concealed weapons is one of the crying evils of the day, and should receive the condemnation of all law-abiding citizens.—*Milledgeville Record*.

Chief Hood has declared war against the bicycle scorchers who race to fires. It is well.—*Augusta Chronicle*.

Montgomery M. Folson's article on his dead father entitled, "A Sad Retrospect," was a tender, touching and beautiful tribute. It required a man of genius with a big heart to write it.—*Conyers Weekly*.

Indian Spring needs more of the fig tree and less of the poplar.—*Augusta Herald*.

Somebody down there in Cuba ought to quit fighting and go into the field of action.—*Augusta News*.

Public officials in Kansas will no longer kiss the Bible when they are sworn into office. They are afraid of populist microbes.

Grant didn't always.

Indiana will imitate Georgia's anti-trust legislation. If this sort of thing is to go on, Mr. H. Y. McCord, of this city, need not expect any valentines from the trusts and combines next month.

Maine a woman is to be tried for insanity because she wears a man's rocks. If she had put on his trousers it would have been all right in that neck of the woods.

Coxey wants to get his crowd together again on Washington's birthday to interfere congressional legislation. When demagogues want to do anything particularly mean and riotous they always select the birthday of the father of his country.

Wild Hog, a western Indian, has gone to New York to study civilization. His family has long been a prominent one in that city.

Sam Jones says that "hell is within a half mile of Boston." That is probably the reason why he is coming to Atlanta in March. He wants to get as far away as possible from hades.

Chicago drank more than 3,000 barrels of beer last year. Yet, when people are sick in that city they lay the blame on the water.

Ben Franklin's birthday was celebrated last Friday in many northern cities. The old philosopher was in some respects the greatest of Americans. He was the brightest statesman, scientist and man of affairs in his generation. Better still, he was a modern journalist.

Mr. Bryan is continuing his lecture tour, in spite of a few unfavorable criticisms.

The banquet around me, rather, an enthusiastic pride in the magnificent manhood of the American people—in the manhood of the south, which surviving the war, was meeting and battling on an even footing with the north for its fair share of trade. The veteran confederate generals who sat by me were now, generals of finance, and the soldiers of war who were unsuccessful in 1865 had already won their final victory as soldiers of fortune thirty years later.

And against the same hardy and relentless enemy, too! *

I do not suppose that we will triumph over our wretched foes in this new battle—and I pray that we may not—but I am sure that it will never end at Appomattox. There is room for the tremendous standing armies on both sides to operate, against each other as they please, and the roar of battle will be the pleasantest sound that the women folks left at home will ever hear. It will be the whirr of wheels in the cotton mills wrested from New England and planted on Georgia soil; the sound of the pick and shovel far underground; the escaping steam of furnaces, and the shrill blasts of factory whistles calling the soldiers to arms.

I think just now we are getting a little the best of the fight. It has taken a long time to teach most of the people in the south that the world did not come to an end when Lee surrendered, but they all know it this afternoon. It has taken a minority of them a long time to learn that it is just as honorable for men and women to work for living as to pretend to, and the glorious field of the south—the blood that flowed in the veins of our matchless general—has given them the courage and confidence of their convictions.

Now and then we run up against a little Gettysburg, and the enemy chases us back. We are puppets sometimes in the strategic hands of the great generals up north, but we are quick to rally. We can't have night away all the money we want, but we are getting more every day of the best kind that congress will give us. After awhile the bond market will be supplied and then the government will manufacture money that you and I and other common people can get hold of.

Until that time comes, however, the ratio of mucketry along the picket line will not cease.

I am afraid the reflections born at the banquet have led me into preaching a sermon, and still more afraid that I have not preached well. But if you had watched as I have, the steady growth of the community I have so well from desolation to prosperity, from desolation to triumph, you would join in me in giving thanks that we hold banquets at all. And if you had attended this particular banquet and had seen the hundred staff officers of the south's new army—set the new world's

and the bright young men who carry The Evening Constitution to its subscribers have made a promising start. Charles O'Connor, the famous New York lawyer, and Editor Kohlweil begin the column "Memories of the South" in the new issue of the Atlanta Journal.

For help the disinterested work of Mrs. Lollie Belle Wyile's forthcoming book containing the biography and criticism of the late Judge Richard H. Clark should have a large sale. Mrs. Wyile's literary work is always up to a high standard, and Judge Clark's numerous contributions to the press are of permanent value; and will make a book that will deserve a place in every Georgian's library.

It is a pity that the Judge did not live long enough to write his reminiscences of our bench and bar. He once contemplated such a work, and Judge O. A. Lorraine also thought of writing it, but the ill health of these gifted men caused them to abandon the idea.

Finally the disinterested work of Mrs. Wyile's book which will be highly prized by lawyers and the literary public generally.

Speeches are very well in their place. When a man has fire in a written speech he should follow the advice of an old adage and put his speech into the fire.

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When a police officer justified in forcing his way into a private dining room, "This is a question which, ag-

a certain circle of society in New York, it has been suggested

that drunkenness, indecency, fighting and other misdemeanors in private rooms were not public offenses, but since Captain Chapman was an invited guest at the Seely dinner the young men about town doubt whether they have the right to have any fun at all.

Will Claus Soreckels restore the fortune needed back to him by his daughters, or will he allow her to live on the pitiful \$2,000 a month, which is all that poor girl has left?

It has been nearly a month since the Christmas holidays, and yet murderers continue their slaughter of women and children.

Look not upon the stove when it is red, is good advice for this season of the year. The stove-heated prayer meeting room is responsible for the death of many a good man.

Northern tourists on the afternoon trains must not think that a riot is in progress in every Georgia town they pass through. The excited people they see are simply making a rush for The Evening Constitution.

Another New York doctor comes out against kissing. His younger patients are now looking for physicians who understand their constitutions.

Du Maurier's saying that "nothing is as pure as nudity" doubtless inspired the young nincompoops who recently enjoyed the Seelye function withunction.

It is said that Palatka, the man who it is claimed, caused the Cababa train disaster, is apparently demented. All that a criminal has to do to convince a person of his insanity is to make his crime exceptionally horrible and atrocious.

Random Remarks and Stray Gossip.

"What a splendid Washington correspondent Joe Orlin makes!"

I have heard this from so many of The Constitution's readers that it is safe to accept it as the general verdict.

Mr. Orlin has long been regarded as one of the brightest and most capable newspaper men in the country. He loves the excitement of politics and few men of his age are as well versed in public affairs.

Then, he has an attractive style—clear,

pointed and graphic. There is no dreary waste of words in his Washington speeches. They are sharp and to the point.

I have another pet correspondent at the capital—Alfred Henry Lewis.

You have read many things from his pen. If you have the habit of looking over the leading editorials and human nature. He has not enough of the dash in him to make him delight in sharp and caustic comments on the little men around him who are trying to hitch themselves to big things in public life, and his pen sometimes cuts deeper than a sword.

But he is without the reward when all his countrymen bow to his memory? Has Washington any greater reward?

As I listened to the speakers last evening and watched the enthusiasm and pride rise in the faces of all about me, my mind drifted backward into years long gone. And I have no doubt that my own failure to join in the general applause made me conspicuous. I absorbed it all, but I did not want to manifest the happiness I felt. I could not have made noise adequate to my feelings, and so I retreated within myself and looked on. The evening ended all too soon.

It was not so much that I felt glad because Lee had been born, or rejoiced because of his marvelous career. I am not the sort of man who remembers Washington only on the 22d of February, or gives presents to his family only at Christmas, or feels patriotic only on the Fourth of July. I am not much given to observing dates. I even remember that I am a God-fearing man when I am not in church, and my sentiments and affections are never regulated by the acts of congress.

I hope your's are not.

The banquet around me, rather, an enthusiastic pride in the magnificent manhood of the American people—in the manhood of the south, which surviving the war, was meeting and battling on an even footing with the north for its fair share of trade. The veteran confederate generals who sat by me were now, generals of finance, and the soldiers of war who were unsuccessful in 1865 had already won their final victory as soldiers of fortune thirty years later.

Naturally his boorish tastes and his accurate knowledge of Georgia history have introduced him to men of similar tastes throughout the state, and if he should decide to go to the bar—for he is still young enough to make a choice of a profession—he would find it easy to make his living. He will not be able to keep out of public life, and his gifts and personal magnetism cannot fail to make him very popular.

It would not surprise me to see a state historical society organized with Mr. Almond at its head.

By the way, I wonder what has become of the manuscripts relating to Georgia history which were obtained in London many years ago by a special agent sent to England by the state library at Madison, Wis., to obtain them and have them preserved they should be returned to the state library.

There is still in existence a manuscript "History of Georgia" by ex-Governor Wilson Lumpkin, which should be rescued from the ravages of time and put into a more enduring shape.

Another manuscript would be very interesting if printed. It is the diary kept by Alexander H. Stephens during his gloomy prison life in Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

We need a literary man with the spirit of "Old Mortality" to go around among the tombstones of our history, saving them from oblivion and making his work a labor of love.

The fact is, there ought to be a state historical society with headquarters right here at the state capitol. It is a shame to have nothing of the kind here, when the state library at Madison, Wis., contains more rare old books about Georgia than can be found anywhere in our state, except perhaps in the collection of the Georgia Historical Society at Savannah.

We have neglected these matters too much.

It is a pity that the Judge did not live long enough to write his reminiscences of our bench and bar. He once contemplated such a work, and Judge O. A. Lorraine also thought of writing it, but the ill health of these gifted men caused them to abandon the idea.

Finally the disinterested work of Mrs. Lollie Belle Wyile's book which will be highly prized by

DAVE HILL IS ROASTED

The New York Democracy is Split Over His Nomination for the Senate.

DENOUNCED BY LEADERS

His Action in the Late Campaign the Cause of a Bitter War of Words.

LEGISLATORS BOLT CAUCUS

The New York State Senator Is Given the Empty Honor of His Party's Nomination To Succeed Himself, but It Is Done Under Protest and Excites Not a Single Burst of Applause.

Absby, N. Y., January 20.—Senator David B. Hill's nomination for the senate, to succeed himself, is worse than an empty honor. The vote stood: Hill, 36; Wilbur F. Porter, 3, and Robert C. T. Thus, of Buffalo, 2. There were three absences—Senator Sullivan and Assemblymen Lennon and Sullivan—while five legislators bolted from the deliberations, refusing to endorse the programme nominating Hill. These gentlemen were Senators Gray, of New York; McNulty and Coffey, of Brooklyn, and Assemblymen Cain and Zurn, of Brooklyn. The singular feature of the proceedings was the fact that the announcement of the result did not even evoke one hand-clap.

The senate chamber was crowded when the democratic legislators were called to order by Senator Cantor, after both houses had adjourned. Senator Foley was elected chairman of the caucus and Assemblyman Palmer, of Schenectady, secretary. Immediately after Senator Foley had asked the pleasure of the caucus, Senator Gray arose and stated that he wished to explain his position relative to Senator Hill receiving the complimentary nomination of the democrats.

Bitter Words for Hill.

"I have already shown," he said, "that I have no desire to keep alive the unfortunate party differences which prevailed during the recent campaign, and that I favor a policy of conciliation and forgetfulness so far as state and local matters are concerned. But the election of a United States senator is national in its significance, national in its consequence, and the question of its loyalty or disloyalty to the democracy of the nation cannot be ignored in connection with such an event."

"During the recent campaign," continued Mr. Guy, "while not approving of some features of the Chicago platform, I believed it my duty to loyally support the presidential candidate of the democratic party, because I knew him to be an intelligent, upright and honorable man, and more than six millions of voters in the nation and 551,000 in this state displayed like faith in the democratic party and its candidate. Senator Hill, on the contrary, by his inaction and policy of delay, contributed more than any other single influence to democratic defeat. To vote for him under the circumstances would, in my opinion, be to rebuke those who were loyal; to reward the general who avoided the conflict, while condemning the brave soldiers who unflinchingly faced the foe."

"It is the intention to select Mr. Hill as the democratic nominee for the United States senatorship," concluded Mr. Guy. "I shall beg to withdraw."

"I do not know what the joint caucus intends to do," said Chairman Foley, "but will have to ask the pleasure of the caucus."

Senator Guy then introduced a resolution providing that the roll be called, and as each man's name was pronounced, he should name his choice for senator.

At this, Senators Guy, Coffey and McNulty and Assemblymen Cain and Zurn put on their overcoats and were preparing to withdraw when Senator McNulty turned and said:

"I merely wish to state that personally I decline to follow either in nations or state matters a man who, entrenched in power a few years ago, has steadily led the party to defeat, until now the republicans have control of the legislature, as well as all the leading municipal government, and a democratic office holder is a rarity. He was the first to denounce Cleveland, and is now Cleveland's greatest apologist. He is one of the first free silver men in the country, and now is one of the bitterest foes of the free silver cause. I must decline to follow such a leader, and in taking this position I represent my constituency."

The five irreconcilables then withdrew amid profound silence.

Senator's Friends Silent.

As soon as the result was announced Senator Cantor moved an adjournment, and the democrats dispersed without having said a word in praise or apology for Senator Hill. It is well understood that Tammany reluctantly supported Hill through Croker's efforts. This was done on the theory that the breach in the democratic party in this state would be healed by this peace offering to the gold advocates.

Tomorrow each house will ballot and cast a majority of votes for Thomas C. Platt for senator. On Wednesday there will be a joint ballot.

DR. H. F. ASKANN'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE PRACTICE OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

Diseases either acute or chronic, diseases of the nerves, blood, skin, liver, kidneys, bowels, lungs, heart and stomach. Also in all private or specific diseases. The latest and most approved methods and medicine for successfully treating and curing all diseases peculiar to women. Those unable to call at the office or those at a distance send for question blank. Medicine sent by mail or express to any part of the United States free from observation. Correspondence solicited and strictly confidential. Office and dispensary at rooms No. 212, 22d and 23d street, near Elmer building corner South Florid and Hunter streets, entrance on Florid or Elmer streets, Atlanta, Ga. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily; evenings 8 to 10 p.m. and Saturday 8 to 10 a.m.



The Bleakness of the Blizzard Softened By the Storm of Evening Constitutions.

COLLIER'S AX GLEAMS HIGH

May Attract the Attention of the People Throughout the Entire State.

WHO MAY CALL HIM HIGHER

To Give Emphasis to the Cry for Re-enrichment in Public Expenditures.

APPROPRIATIONS ALWAYS GROW

And Like Comrades Stand Together, Let the Fall of One Should Be the Fall of One—The Decline of the Mayor Furnished by Buffalo Offered by the Rise of the Mayor of Detroit.

Suppose—The ax wielded by Mayor Collier should be taken up by the embryo democratic candidate for the governorship of Georgia? or

That Mayor Collier should himself reach that distinction, with his city record as his platform?

Mayors Who Have Disappointed. It is true that the United States has had a bad experience with mayors during the past few years. The ex-mayor of Buffalo was started through on a boom which has ended in disaster to everybody but himself, while the ex-mayor of Elmira is high and dry upon the sands of adversity.

They have equally disappointed their friends and pleased their enemies, and now that the end draws near not even their enemies will do them reverence.

Others Still in the Field. But the day of the mayor is not entirely gone by. By the aid of a well-timed potato patch, Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, drove the ringsters out of the field, secured the republican nomination for the governorship of Michigan, and now sits in the executive chair of both state and city, paying his street car fare like an ordinary mortal and disdaining the temptation of a free pass from Detroit to Lansing. How long will he be true to his mission, is hard to say, for when a man begins to linger within the corridors of a statehouse his feet become emmeshed, and he soon feels as helpless as "The Lady of Shallott." But if he keeps straight on we may expect to hear much more of Pingree hereafter.

How Mayor Collier Appears. Mayor Collier appears before the people with an ax upon his shoulder—one with which he has curved a round and swinging chop already, and the gleam of the ax has fallen across the vision of the people from the Tennessee line to the southern coast. The picture is a mighty attractive one to those who are tired of the continual growth of appropriations.

The Figures Always Grow. This feeling was pretty well described by Comptroller General Wright once in substantially these words:

"It is wonderful to see how an appropriation, once made, holds its own. A simple line giving a few dollars appears in an appropriation bill; the next session the sum is increased, and not even the power of Providence itself seems able to wipe it out ever after. Once inserted it becomes a part of those interests which cling together, with the motto of 'united we stand, divided we fall.' The price of labor, of products, of everything else may go down, but the appropriation stands forever—never decreasing, always growing."

Lop-Sided Treasury Guardians.

There have been watchdogs of the treasury in the legislature heretofore—but they have been lopsided. Their aim has been directed against special interests—particular appropriations, in which the attack as well as the defense favored of class of partisanship. It is right at this point that Mayor Collier's ax stands out in bold relief—it cuts not into education, into agriculture, into geology, or into public buildings singly, but with an industrial swing it cuts all alike, and in every direction. It is an ax whose keen edge all have felt alike, and it may yet prove to be the scythe of destiny in Georgia politics."

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE

A GIRL MISSING FROM PARADISE PARK, N. J.

A Priest Suspected of Knowing of Her Whereabouts—He Will Be Ordered by Court to Produce Her.

Special to The Evening Constitution. Hackensack, N. J., January 20.—Palisades Park has a mystery.

Whether it is a case of murder, abduction, or wilful desertion of home is as yet unknown.

A girl has strangely disappeared and there is no clue as to whereabout. The matter was made public by Andrew Slavinski, the father of the girl, who came to Hackensack and secured a warrant from Justice Harrison for the arrest of the Rev. John Maczynski, pastor of St. Mary's church, Palisades Park.

A warrant charged him with the abduction of Slavinski's daughter, Mary, thirteen years old. She disappeared on Wednesday, January 12, and the reason assigned for the alleged abduction is that Slavinski would not contribute as much to the support of the parish church as the priest thought he ought to.

The uncle of the girl makes the charge that she left the priest's toll to meet him in the woods. When the priest was asked about the matter he declared: "You may look for her, but you will not find her."

The woods have been searched for the girl, but in vain.

The Polish settlement at Palisades Park is up in arms, and a riot is imminent.

Fears of the priest declare that he is a harmless man who has a great deal of trouble on his hands, his congregation being very unruly.

It is believed the girl has been placed elsewhere she is safe, though some guess she has run away. The priest will be ordered by the courts to produce the girl.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DOUGHERTY.

Her Remains Will Be Interred Tomorrow Morning.

The remains of Mrs. A. L. Dougherty, who died a few days ago, will be interred in the cemetery tomorrow morning. She was the widow of Colonel William Dougherty, who was one of the most prominent lawyers in the state. Mr. Charles Dougherty, of Florida, who is a congressman, is her son.

The remains were at once taken to the residence of Mr. E. W. Marsh, whose wife is the niece of Mrs. Dougherty.

The remains of the deceased will be held at the residence of Mr. Marsh tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and the interment will be at Oakwood cemetery.

Death of Mrs. Hunter.

Mrs. E. L. Hunter died last night at the residence of her son-in-law, 27 McAlpin street. She had reached the age of ninety years, and her death was not unexpected by her friends and relatives. She was an old resident of this city. She leaves quite a number of children and was loved not only by them, but by all who knew her.

The funeral services will be held at the residence tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and the interment will be at Westview cemetery.

Death of an Infant.

Linton C., the two months old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crockett, died yesterday afternoon at their residence, 115 Main street. The cause of his death was pneumonia, and it came unexpectedly.

She is survived by two sons and one daughter, all of whom live in this city.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been made and will be announced later.

Death of Mrs. Storer.

Mrs. E. L. Storer died this morning at her late residence, 26 East Florid street.

She had reached the age of sixty-two years and had been ill for some time, her death being not totally unexpected.

The direct cause of her death was pneumonia.

She is survived by two sons and one daughter, all of whom live in this city.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been made and will be announced later.

LYON & CO.'S

Pick Leaf"

Smoking Tobacco gives the consumers the very best tobacco—2 ounces for 10 cents. It is made for that purpose and is winning its way to public favor. It is indeed a winner.

"Pick Leaf"

Smoking Tobacco should be kept by all first-class dealers, who wish to give their customers the best smoke possible. 2 ounces for 10 cents. Keep calling for it until you get it, and take nothing else in place of it.

"Pick Leaf"

Smoking Tobacco is pronounced by all good judges to be the very best tobacco, and why should you not enjoy the best smoke?—especially when you get 2 ounces and a cigarette book for 10 cents.

"Pick Leaf"

Smoking Tobacco is just what you want for "pipe" and hand-made cigarette smoking—and as you smoke it and watch the delicate blue rings float in the air and realize the fragrant aromatic flavor, you will no doubt be ready to exclaim long live "Pick Leaf!"

Don't stop until you get a package.

WATER BOARD TO MEET.

The water board holds its regular meeting this afternoon. Routine business will be disposed of and it is possible that some interesting matter will come up for the consideration of the board.

There is great speculation as to who will get the office made vacant by the death of Mr. Gaines Chisholm.

There are quite a number who have an eye on the office, but who have not as yet spoken publicly for the place.

The general opinion seems to be that Captain Moon, whose head fell into the economist's waste basket, is the favorite.

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ALL THE WORLD OVER.

A Retrospect of the Year's Stirring Developments Among All Nations.

WHAT SPAIN HAS SUFFERED AND CUBA ENDURED

The Italina Campaign—In the Soudan—The Jamieson Raid—The Cathode Ray.

From The Washington Star.

The Spanish appear to be no nearer the accomplishment of their effort to subdue the insurgents in Cuba than they were a year ago. The former continue to hold the fortified towns and the latter the country. Captain General Weyler professes to have confidence that he will speedily overcome all opposition, and his latest announced plan is to starve out his opponents. He has concentrated his efforts on the province of Pinar del Rio, the westernmost of the provinces, and proposes to so lay waste the country that the insurgents can obtain no supplies. The country, however, is mountainous, and the mountains are held by the insurgents, who claim that they have enough supplies on secure table-lands to sustain them for months. The past year has been one of great suffering, and not only have the forces on the insurgent side numbered 1,000. Numerous filibustering expeditions are said to have reached the insurgents, supplying them with arms and ammunition. The Three Friends, Bermuda, Laurada and the City of Richmond are mentioned as the vessels that have rendered aid to the insurgents and to the blockade runners. The Spanish government revenue vessels have maintained a close watch, but the filibusters have used remarkable cunning. Frequent prosecutions have followed suspicion of violations of the neutrality laws, but only in the case of the Horsa has there been a conviction. The successful landing of many expeditions greatly aroused Spanish hostility, and the Spanish press and anti-American demonstrations were made in Spain. These were promptly disavowed by the government. The export of tobacco from Cuba, except to Spain, was forbidden. This was afterwards modified, on Secretary Olney's remonstrance, so as to allow the export of tobacco previously contracted for. The Competitor Incident was still pending, and the Spanish government has withdrawn its objection to the bill. The Competitor, bearing a filibustering party to Cuba, was captured near the Cuban coast, with five men. They were tried and condemned to death. The United States protested, claiming that as the men were not captured with arms in hand they were entitled to a civil trial. Mrs. Morgan urged in the Senate that while the men were condemned to death, it was right to demand the release of the prisoners. But the affair, oh being referred to Madrid, was decided in favor of the American contention, and the sentence was set aside and a civil trial directed. The president issued a proclamation

warning citizens against violating the neutrality laws by conspiring to aid the insurgents. The administration desired to show that it was not only compelled to act in self-defense, but also to meet international obligations. The cessation of the year in Cuba has been the death of the insurgent general, Antonio Maceo. So many conflicting reports have come of the circumstances surrounding his death that many hesitate to believe any of the statements. The Spanish profess to believe that his removal has been a deathblow to the movement, and that the removal of the revolt has only gained greater strength through the reports of double dealing which it is claimed was the only way by which Maceo could have been slain. On the meeting of the American congress the question of recognition of Cuban belligerency, which had been declared by the English at every turn, was raised. Should a war be waged, the circumstances are so extreme that we cannot but believe that you and the men under you will not fail to come to the rescue of people who will be so situated." He was assured that only the sternest necessity prompted the appeal. Dr. Jameson, with 70 men, drawn from the forces of the South African Company at once started to march to Johannesburg, where he was soon joined by the Boers, who fired from cover, but pushed on to within six miles of Johannesburg. They saw no sign of life. April 5th they began their march toward Franz Josef Land. Land was finally reached August 6th, and it was decided to stop and prepare for winter, as it was too late to make the voyage to Cape Town. A hut was built of stones, earth and moss, and roof of fur. Sheep and goats were tethered outside. Bears and walrus were shot, and both enjoyed good health throughout the winter. May 19, 1896, they were ready to start south. June 15th they met Mr. Jackson, of the Jackson-Harmarson expedition, who had wintered on Franz Josef Land, and August 7th the explorers left on the Windward, belonging to that expedition, and reached the river Vaal on August 29th. The Fram reached Norway not having lost a single person and every one in good health. The geographical results of the expedition have been summed up to consist in the determination of the non-existence of land in an area of 50,000 square miles, and in the discovery of a deep sea to the north of the seventy-fifth parallel. While the position of the land was not settled, it was found that the ice drifts according to the direction of the wind. It was settled that the current, if it existed, could not be relied upon to carry a ship to the pole.

Discovery of X Rays.

The discovery of a peculiar light ray by Professor William Konrad Roentgen of the University of Wurzburg, Bavaria, attracted the attention of the civilized world and

has made the discoverer's name immortal in science. The discoverer modestly refused to call the new ray "the Roentgen ray."

It was closed. The leaders of the reform committee were heavily fined and the others required to swear they would never again interfere in the affairs of the republic. The Transvaal government then published a series of cipher dispatches between Johannesburg and Cecil Rhodes' South Africa Company showing beyond a doubt that Cecil Rhodes was at the head of the movement to invade the Transvaal. President Kruger asked, indicating, "What must be thought of a person who eggs on the dogs to fight him? He, the man who had caused all the trouble, was free." Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and his associates were given shorter terms.

Dr. Nansen's Achievement.

Although it was in 1886 that Dr. Fridjof Nansen penetrated northward to latitude 86 degrees 15 minutes, nearly 200 miles nearer the north pole than any previous explorer, the fact was not known until this year, and his achievement can properly be regarded as the greatest of the century. On August 18th Dr. Nansen arrived at Vardo, Norway, after an absence of over three years in the polar regions. July 21, 1886, he had sailed from the same port on the ship Fram to seek the current which he believed would carry his ship from the Siberian coast across the pole to Greenland. In his statement of his experience he says, "I anticipated only difficulties, and was not prepared for the fierce and unceasing bickering factions. The forward movement on Donsola, the objective point of the expedition this year, began in August. Fifteen thousand men marched by the riverside, while a fleet of fifteen steam-boats, bearing cannon and ammunition, and towing more than 200 other boats and barges, moved with the force kept pace with the army. They proceeded to Donsola, distant less than 100 miles. Some operation was made by the dervishes at Hafr on the east bank of the Nile. The expeditionary forces bombarded the dervish position and the dervishes kept up a heavy fire in reply. One dervish gun was sunk. Thereupon their boats belonged to Egypt, and they ran through the dervish fire and proceeded to Donsola, which was found to be undefended. The treasury and records of the dervishes were captured. Some time later General Kitchener made his formal entry into Dongola and occupied the town. The army will not return this year. The success of the expedition thus far has been marked, and it is confidently believed that the subjugation of the dervishes will follow."

Greater Republic of America.

The treaty of Amatapac upon which a new confederation has been founded in Central America, was finally ratified at San Salvador September 15th by representatives of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. The new federation is called the Greater Republic of Central America. It was designed to include Costa Rica and Guatemala, but both refused to join.

Dr. Jameson's Raid.

While the incursion of Dr. Jameson and his followers into the country of the South African republic is generally regarded as the first hostile act of the foreign protest against oppression, there are foreign who believe that it was a premature expression of the British ambition to extend Europe's colonial empire so as to include the whole of central south Africa, from the cape to Zambezi, and even to the lakes, where connection may be finally established with the natives of Central Africa. The result of one of the great wars that shook Europe from 1858 to 1872, the fall of Napoleon, the riots of the Commune, and the occupation of the German throne by three emperors within a year.

The English favored the assassination of a president of the United States in the present century, but whether that president was Lincoln or Garfield cannot be surmised, as he gave no near hint as to the year of the crime. Remarkably enough, he did not have an inkling of what would happen in 1896, although he could foretell events in a quarter of a century later, for instance, his prophecy does not contain a word regarding the great rebellion of the southern states.

Some settled in Natal, where they were soon outnumbered by British immigrants; others founded the Orange Free State, while others went farther north to the Limpopo. In 1877 Great Britain annexed the Transvaal, but three years later the Boers asserted their independence and in successive battles defeated the British. In 1881 the Gladstone ministry declared that the Boers were independent and acknowledged the independence of the Boers under a British suzerainty. The discovery of gold at Johannesburg in the Transvaal in the eighties greatly increased the foreign population, who came with demands for representation in the government of the colony, constituting about 30,000 adult Boers, 60,000 Uitlanders or foreigners and 250,000 Kaffirs. The Uitlanders have been practically excluded from the rights of citizenship. Twenty years' residence is necessary to become a citizen, and the children of Uitlanders born in the country are aliens. Out of a population of 60,000 Johannesburg there are only 200 slaves. The Uitlanders have been the chief producers of wealth and are the greatest taxpayers, yet they have been excluded from any voice in the government.

Some Predictions Made in 1857 Which Have Come True.

From The New York Sun.

A Bavarian in the United States forty years ago was moved to prophecy what he saw here. He published his prophecy in the General Galloping Goose newspaper, which is still to forecasting dire disaster to most persons and things in this republic. The prophet of 1857 was concerned especially about New York city, which he felt sure would dwindle away in the twentieth century to produce nothing but a few small towns. Stand the paupers over the fire, and when the sugar is melted and comes to a boiling point add the soaked gelatin and boil steadily for twenty minutes. Flavor with the rind and juice of one orange, just juiced, a little water and a dash of rum. When it is cold it about an inch in thickness, and stand away to harden. When it is cold cut into inch square pieces and roll them in confectioners' sugar. A few chopped nuts added with the flavoring are good.

Another delicious confection is made by chopping any kind of nuts you may have at hand, but do not have them too fine. Butter a bright biscuit tin and scatter the nuts over the pan. Add to the nuts a little chopped candied orange and lemon. Put in a few raisins and some chocolate.

Make a cupful of sugar and a dozen

spoonfuls of water. Let the mixture

boil until it will be soft and putty-like when

rolled between the fingers, after being dropped in cold water. Flavor the syrup with a few drops of orange and lemon juice, and prefer and pour over the prepared nuts. Take a thin knife and mark into squares while the candy is still soft. When it is cold cut into small squares and it will be broken.

To make cream candy place over the fire a glass covered with two large cups of granulated sugar and a dozen

spoonfuls of water. Let the mixture

boil until it will be soft and putty-like when

rolled between the fingers, after being dropped in cold water. Flavor the syrup with a few drops of orange and lemon juice, and prefer and pour over the prepared nuts. Take a thin knife and mark into squares while the candy is still soft. When it is cold cut into small squares and it will be broken.

For Better or Worse.

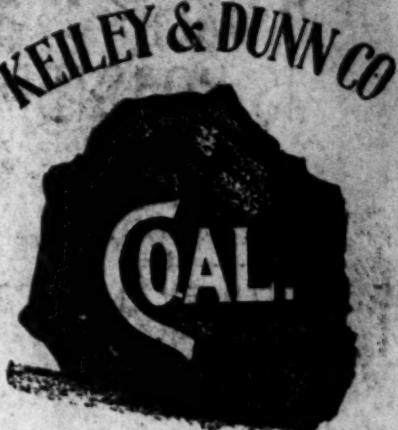
From The Kansas City Journal.

A Michigan girl who lost her voice four

years ago suddenly recovered it the other

day while in the presence of her betrothed.

The fair lover, though born deaf, declares he is still willing to carry out the contract.



Best Grades, Lowest Prices

Jellico, Anthracite, Alabama, Steam and Domestic.

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Office 45 Marietta Street. Phones 342-388.

TURKISH DELIGHT.

Several Recipes for Making These Delicous Oriental Confections.

A delicious confection is called Turkish delight. To make it break one ounce of sheet gelatin into pieces and soak in half a cup of cold water for two hours. Wash one pound of sugar and add a cup of water and put it in a saucepan with half a cup of cold water. Stand the pan over the fire, and when the sugar is melted and comes to a boiling point add the soaked gelatin and boil steadily for twenty minutes. Flavor with the rind and juice of one orange, just juiced, a little water and a dash of rum. When it is cold it about an inch in thickness, and stand away to harden. When it is cold cut into inch square pieces and roll them in confectioners' sugar. A few chopped nuts added with the flavoring are good.

Another delicious confection is made by chopping any kind of nuts you may have at hand, but do not have them too fine. Butter a bright biscuit tin and scatter the nuts over the pan. Add to the nuts a little chopped candied orange and lemon. Put in a few raisins and some chocolate.

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To make cream candy place over the fire a glass covered with two large cups of granulated sugar and a dozen

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To make cream candy place over the fire a glass covered with two large cups of granulated sugar and a dozen

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How the Steak Should Be Cooked.
One hears it said so often that few women know how to cook a steak properly. Now the average man regards steak as the very staff of life and deeply resents insults offered to his stomach in the way of the "tough slabs of meat sometimes called steak. And just here occurs an idea about progressive women. If the "new woman" can serve a good steak much of man's latent distrust of her will vanish along with the steak.

One man told me that people in the south did not really know how to cook a steak. He said further that there were only a few places in Atlanta where a good steak could be had. And he also thought it a question as to whether women's new pursuits were, in weaning them away from the old, leading to domestic things. It is hardly likely; a woman who knows anything at all knows that true happiness cannot exist unaided by a good digestion.

This knowing woman, who wishes to make the world better, understands the phrase "charity begins at home" to mean that she must be well fed, and her inmates properly fed. That is an excellent basis for philanthropic effort.

Mrs. Horton's Recipe.

How should a steak be cooked? Mrs. Thaddeus Horton says: "First procure a good steak; it should be one and a half inches thick; broil it over red-hot charcoal, turning once. While it is broiling melt one tablespoonful of butter, chop fine about two tablespoonsful of parsley and a sprig of tarragon. Squeeze the juice of one lemon into a cup. By this time the steak should be done. Place it in a hot dish and pour over it first the lemon juice, which closes the pores of the steak, as it were, and keeps the juices inside; then salt and pepper on both sides and sprinkle over it the parsley; lastly pour over it the butter. All this should be done quickly so that it takes no time to have the steak served at once; then it will be good."

As Served at the Club.

The Capitol Club cafe is famous for its steaks and Mrs. Siegel tells how some of them are prepared. According to Mrs. Siegel, it is almost impossible to get good beef in Atlanta—that is, perfect beef. She says beef to be good should be kept in cold storage from fourteen days to three weeks. The best steak comes from the top part of the sirloin, or the top round, all porterhouse steak. It should be two inches thick at least and you should see, in choosing it, that the fat is firm and yellow and the meat a bright red color, otherwise it is likely to be tough. That is how to get your steak. To cook it, you should flatten it slightly with a cleaver, never beat it to shreds. Then salt and pepper it.

"Why, I thought salt made the juices run and it should not be put on until after the steak is cooked," said I. "That's a mistake; it does not if your fire is hot enough. Salt and pepper the steak and broil it over a clear, hot fire. To cook on both sides requires five minutes over charcoal; we cook ours between two red-gum stoves in the kitchen. When done, steak requires eight minutes. When done, butter and serve at once on a hot platter. Or, instead of butter, tomato sauce can be eaten with the steak.

"For the sauce take one small can of tomatoes, one heaping tablespoonful of flour, salt and pepper, one tablespoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of sugar; mix well, thoroughly and boil five minutes; strain, pour on the platter and lay the steak on top.

"Another good sauce is bordelaise. For this take one large onion and chop fine, put it in a frying pan with a tablespoonful of butter and fry it light brown; pour to it one-half a cup of brown sauce, one-half a cup of red wine, salt and pepper and a dash of cayenne. Boil eight or ten minutes and pour on a butter—which is then ready for the steak."

Living Pictures After Gibson.

The Gibson entertainment, which will be given tomorrow evening at the Grand, is only the beginning of a series of entertainments that will be offered for the benefit of the free kindergarten association. All of them will probably be as unique and as brilliant socially as the initial entertainment. The women who are interested in this noble enterprise of free kindergartens represent a great deal of tactful resource in such matters, and their further devotions to beguile the interest of the public in their pet charity will be awaited with pleasure.

It is noteworthy that Atlanta women of society are closely emulating the example of New York women in their charitable work. It is a popular idea among some people that women whose names are mentioned constantly in the papers in connection with social events have little time or thought for ought else. It would appear that this is a mistake. The most interesting of social events—the great impulse to relieve the actual physical suffering of those about her. And at present society women are becoming club women and serious students of social questions; and that means a more thoughtful consideration of the poorer classes and a broader human charity.

Mme. Nordica's Trouble.

Mme. Lillian Nordica's recent appearance here freshened and renewed the admiration of Atlantians, and for her beautiful voice and charming manner, a word or two about her recent trouble with the Metropolitan Opera Company will not seem amiss. She was among the first of the metropolitan singers to go into Wagnerian music. She learned the roles and had great success with them in London and Berlin. When it was announced that German music would be a special feature of the Metropolitan season in New York she naturally expected to sing some of the prominent Wagner parts. But she was doomed to disappointment; she got not a single new role, while Mme. Melba got a lion's-share.

Melba's ascendancy seems to be due to the influence of Jean de Reszke, who wants to act with her, and the Metropolitan manager may not recognize Mme. Nordica's claims to consideration. But Reszke is an American woman who is thoroughly in touch with the American public, and this public, which pays its money to these singers, may prefer to hear Nordica and to see her fairly treated.

A New Fad.

One of the latest fads among society women is the wearing of a tiny jeweled-framed mirror. It is hung from the belt and is used to show my lady her well-set hair or hat or to look at perfectly arranged shopkeepers and owners of elevators, railway cars and boats have arranged mirrors so prominently and lavishly everywhere that it seems ludicrous for women to adopt such a fad.

But the modern girl is quite frank about what she wants, and it is "sincerely hoped" that "picture girls" will give place to "picture girls." The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Horton, chairman; Miss Laura Hammond, Miss Adeline Maude, Miss Goldsmith, Miss Harwood, Miss Nellie Black, Miss Mary Barnett, Mrs. C. H. Wilcox and Mrs. Thos. Ham.

These Atlanta society people who have not had the advantages of witness at the annual horse show of New York will have a good idea at least of the audience before always the most conspicuous.

ing and stylish at all times. This is an amiable wish and should be encouraged, since woman's acknowledged mission is to be a decorative one.

Mirrors are important in the art of being pleasing. It has been said that the French were polite because of the mirrors which lined their walls and showed constantly the effect of any awkwardness.

About Taking Out Stains.

There is one branch of laundry work of which the genius washerwoman is woefully ignorant. It is one of which the housemother should be perfectly informed; I mean the taking out of stains. Mrs. Jones rubs a cake of soap over a brown feastin, or into a black ink spot with misplaced zeal. The alkali in her tablet turns the blot into a fixed stain at once. Now, all stains should, if possible, be dealt with before being sent to the wash. That is why a lady's delicate fingers and nicely of touch are more requisite at this stage of the art than in any other. Tommy has spilt a cup of tea; Mary has swamped a patch of coffee; the master

various states over the union, till they number many hundreds. Boston has a medical school for women, a regularly incorporated university, of good standing, with that medical faculty. There they have one hundred and sixty-nine women who are practitioners.

In the field of science Massachusetts has produced an astronomer, Marie Mitchell, who is held in high esteem.

Mrs. M. M. Wolf, who has been matron of the Florence Crittenton Home since the work first started in Atlanta, has severed her connection with the home to take a much-needed rest and vacation. The new matron has not yet been selected.

Piedmont Driving Club Dinners.

There will be a meal of general relishing to society to know that the Piedmont Driving Club has decided to return to the custom of giving Saturday night dinners. The Saturday night dinners given by the club last summer were very popular and the new series will doubtless prove quite as pleasant and enjoyable. The following letter from the club's president, Mr. Clarence Knowles, will be issued to the members:

"At the grand opening of the Piedmont Driving Club, January 20, 1897—To the Members of the Piedmont Driving Club: At a meeting of the directors, held today, it was determined to renew the Saturday night dinners, which were so popular last summer; therefore on Saturday evening,

PERSONAL POINTS.

Senator Bacon has selected Colonel E. L. Wright, of Albany, and Colonel T. R. Jones, of Dalton, to serve on the staff of General Porter on inauguration day. General Gordon, to whom a similar request was made, has selected Colonel W. W. Gordon, of Savannah, and Colonel West, of Augusta.

Says The Thomasville Times: "Peter Meldrim, one of the brainiest and cleverest men in the state, has been nominated for mayor of Savannah by the illegals. He would make a model mayor."

The Wildwood Times says the friends of Mr. John R. Young, of Savannah, formerly of that city, will be glad to hear of the success that has come to him as receiver for the electric light company of the place. On Tuesday Judge Emory Speer granted an order allowing \$7,000 compensation for the services he had rendered. Representatives of the bondholders of the road criticised the action upon the ground that the fee was too large for the service, but the young man was engaged in other business to which he gave attention. Judge Speer stated in reply that business men were the ones he wanted for receivers and that he would not employ idlers. Mr. Young was awarded \$3,000 for his services as receiver of the Atlantic Short Line road.

The Cordelle Sentinel: "The many friends of Major J. F. Hanson would be delighted to see him a member of President McKinley's cabinet. He is a practical business man and in whatever department he may be placed he will be sure to carry on the business with as little red tape and as much economy as possible."

The new members of the city council of Waycross are: C. W. Hurst, and W. M. Fulcher and F. B. Hall. The other members holding office are Simon Bell, mayor; P. L. Corker and W. A. Williams, whose terms of office do not expire for two years yet.

DARKEST RUSSIA AT LYCEUM.

Strong Play Will Open There Tomorrow at Matinee and Night.

"Darkest Russia," one of the strongest attractions to be seen in Atlanta this season, is booked at the Lyceum tomorrow, Thursday at matinee and tomorrow night.

An exchange says of the play:

"Darkest Russia" begins with the introduction of the Russian nobility of the palace of one of the Russian nobility as a member of the orchestra, where the Russian to play the national hymn, God Save the Tsar." And this refusal about to be punished in the presence of the whole company when the son of the count and an American traveler prevent the wench. The son, a young girl to her home to apologize for his father's brutality; visit her brother, young Count, whose house is a nihilist rendezvous, learns from him that he is married to the daughter of the minister of interior, who is believed to be the count's secret agent. He is in love with the young musician whom he has known since his boyhood.

The colonel and his wife are taken before the count and his son, and sentenced to Siberia between the hour the officer receives official notice of his removal from office and the hour for the execution of the son, and the hour for the wench inspired by the minister's wife, who seeks revenge on both, because the colonel was estranged from his daughter and had broken up the engagement. The count sends the hour for Constantine Kerschell to hand over his office to Count Nizamoff, he sentences the count's son and his wife to Siberia, and the wench is condemned to death. Without such notice on the part of members, they cannot be accommodated, as provision is only made for those complying with this request.

"The club house is thoroughly heated, and will be comfortable no matter what the weather. The entrance is through the door. Street cars will run until midnight. Yours very truly, CLARENCE KNOWLES."

"President."

Mother's Meeting.

The Atlanta Southside Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have a mother's meeting Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. As usual, it will be held in the steward's room of Trinity church and women are cordially invited to attend.

IN HONOR OF R. E. LEE.

Sons of the Old Dominion Gather at the Banquet House Last Night.

The Virginia Society commemorated the birth of General Robert E. Lee with a banquet at the Kimball last night. The banquet was the eighth annual one which was rendered by the Society of the Sons of the Old Dominion, and it proved one of the most enjoyable which has ever been held.

The menu was an excellent one and was prepared in faultless style. The table decorations were exquisite, while a huge portrait of the departed general draped with a flag of the Old Dominion added much to the beauty of the decoration.

Hon. Alexander B. Candler was master of the occasion, and was to do his part, while Colonel W. T. Chandler acted as toast master in the absence of Colonel Barbour Thompson, president of the society, who was called out of the city on business.

The list of toasts was a pleasing one and the response deserves no thrill.

Those who spoke during the evening were: General Evans, Mayor Collier, Col. William S. Thompson, Rev. John N. McCormick, Colonel J. Rice Smith, W. W. Haden, Rev. T. J. Kelley, Joseph Johnson, Jr., and Alfred C. Newell.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOOD.

A Comparison Between the French and English Systems.

From the New York Sun.

In "The Martian" Du Maurier gives the sort of food supplied at French boarding schools, by no means the poorest nor the poorest.

In the Moncrief, Miss Green, who formerly lived in Milledgeville, is a most charming young woman. Mr. Moncrief is president of the Moncrief & Downman Co. Mr. and Mrs. Moncrief will be at home to their friends after January 21st at 34 Cooper street, this city.

"For a long time woman amounted to little. She was an accident, as it were, in the life of man, but as her progress has been slow, her influence makes itself better felt.

"In our country the majority of men confine themselves to material tasks, while the women are the keepers of the home, the moralists, the charitables, etc., and when equality of mind with men is conceded by the broad-minded, they become superior by intellectual culture and refinement."

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SPORTS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

LEONARD BESTS AHERN AFTER A LIVELY BATTLE AT TROY.

MAY PLAY BALL ON SUNDAY

A Conference of National Magnates Is Now Being Held with a View To Desecrating the Sabbath—The Plan Is Being Bitterly Opposed by New York and Boston Men, Who Will Hold Out to the End—All the News of the Sporting World.

Troy, N. Y., January 20.—The third exhibition by the Manhattan Atlantic Club took place last night before about eight hundred people. There were two preliminary bouts. Eddie Bern, of Troy, against Bill Barrett, of New York, was the catch of the evening. The bout, which was a draw, Al Allen, of New York, against Barney Baugh, of Ireland, eight rounds, 15 pounds. The bout was fiercely contested. Allen was awarded the decision.

The event of the evening was the twenty-round go between Mike Leonard, of Brooklyn, and Billy Ahern, of New York, who was characterized by fierce fighting from start to finish. A large number of New York and Brooklyn sports were present and loudly cheered the favorites. On the start off Ahern forced the fighters and kept Leonard guessing in the first round and in the second floored him with a swing-left. Leonard was quickly on his feet and the round ended even.

Leonard Gets the Decision.

At the opening of the third Ahern had slightly the best of it, but Leonard rallied before the round closed and from that time out made the New Yorker hustle. In the fourth round Leonard got in some wicked work with his left and was wildly cheered. He kept this up during the next five rounds and constantly rained blows on Ahern's face, the latter getting in a blow or two.

In the final round the decision was awarded to Leonard amid a storm of applause.

BASEBALL ON SUNDAY.

Most Managers Want To Play, but Easterners Don't Like It.

Cleveland, O., January 20.—Monday's conference between Messrs. Brush, Brady, and Robinson is believed now to have been for the purpose of taking action in the matter of Sunday ball. Manager Robinson yesterday admitted that that subject had been discussed.

It is well known that Soden, of Boston, and Freedman, of New York, will for a number of reasons oppose every means in their power any attempt on the part of Brooklyn and Baltimore to play Sunday baseball.

Mr. Brush stated he had determined to play Sunday ball at all hazards and a proposition from Buffalo parties was considered at yesterday's conference, to the effect that if the "blue five" refuse to sanction Sunday games, the clubs who wish to play on that day will withdraw from the league, forming a new organization consisting of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Washington and Baltimore.

PIEDMONT BANK FAILS.

Liabilities \$6,000, Assets \$100,000. Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Piedmont, Ala., January 20.—The Bank of Piedmont made an assignment yesterday, naming J. D. Stewart as receiver. Liabilities, \$6,000; gross assets, \$100,000. All depositors will be paid in full.

TO INSTRUCT THURSTON.

Nebraska Senate Accepts His Suggestion as to His Vote for Free Silver.

Lincoln, Neb., January 20.—In the senate yesterday Senator Ransom of Douglas county, offered a resolution which is intended as instructions to United States Senator Thurston.

He recites at length the letters and declarations of Senator Thurston on the silver question prior to his election, and quotes largely from the speech made by him when he was elected to the United States senate, declaring in favor of silver and asking to be instructed by the legislature.

The resolution declares that it is the sense of the present legislature that Senator Thurston be instructed to vote and use his best endeavors to secure the free coinage of silver.

No action was taken. Senator Ransom's ground for offering the resolution is that Senator Thurston, when elected, requested suggestions from the legislature.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS WANTED.

Ninety-Three Are Now Being Agitated by Persistent Members of Congress.

Washington, January 20.—Several weeks ago a petition signed by 30 members of the house was presented to Speaker Reed, asking that the three public building bills on the calendar should be withdrawn to come up for consideration. Yesterday a committee of five called at the speaker's room to learn what conclusion the latter had reached respecting these measures. It was explained to the speaker that the bill in question had been reported at two different times and that it was desired at present to consider only the first batch of twenty-three.

The committee represented to the speaker that urgent necessity existed for the erection of all these buildings, and that if the bills were allowed consideration no appropriation need be voted at this session. All that was required was an authorization to begin the work, and the speaker agreed that the same needed should be left to the appropriations committee in the next congress, who might provide the appropriation in the sundry civil bill.

The speaker referred to the deficit in the treasury and impressed the committee with the fact that congress could practice the most rigid economy in all its expenditures without lessening the condition of the treasury and warrant greater outlay. He is reported to have been favorably impressed by arguments presented by the committee.

They believe that their request will be granted.

United States.

Juan Bobbed the Parson.

Monarchs.

What is who attempted to rob a Baptist church, in New York, over back yard fences some church members and a

man caught by a

MRS. WATSON'S BATH ROOM

A SECRET MARRIAGE LIKELY TO BAR ITS ENJOYMENT.

ONLY COST TEN THOUSAND

The Time It Took for the Manufacturers To Complete It Gave Emma Spreckels, Daughter of the Sugar King, a Chance To Elope with Watson, Age Fifty-Nine Years—Her Father Objected and She Returned the Two Millions He Gave Her and May Have To Give Up the Tub.

New York, January 20.—A Herald special from Washington says nine officers who are now in command of ships will be detached within the next few months and given shore duty. The most important command that will become vacant is the battleship Oregon. Captain H. L. Howison, who now commands her, is No. 1 on the list of captains and will be promoted to flag rank when Rear Admiral Walker retires in March. He will be detached a few days before his promotion.

It has not yet been decided where he will then be stationed. His friends are anxious that he should succeed Rear Admiral Beardslee in command of the Pacific station, but Commodore George Dewey, it is understood, has practically been promised that assignment, and Commodore Howison will probably have to take a shore station until a sea billet becomes vacant.

The officer most prominently mentioned to succeed Captain Howison in command of the Oregon is Captain A. S. Barker.

NAVAL OFFICERS TRANSFERRED

NINE DETACHED FOR SHORE DUTY—HAWISON IS CNE.

ADMIRAL WALKER RETIRES

His Stations, Until Retirement, Still Undecided—Friends Hope He May Succeed Admiral Beardslee in Command of the Pacific Squadron—Captain Barker Will Probably Succeed Howison.

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The officer most prominently mentioned to succeed Captain Howison in command of the Oregon is Captain A. S. Barker.

THE MONTGOMERY AFLOAT.

Crack Cruiser Is Now Ready To Fight So Are the Investigators.

New York, January 20.—The United States Cruiser Montgomery, which has been in dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard, undergoing repairs to her keel, port propeller and one of the plates forward of his propeller, which were all damaged in her accident off Governor's Island last week, was floated out of the dry dock Tuesday, and is ready for sea.

The report of the court of inquiry to fix the responsibility for the accident to the cruiser will be forwarded to Washington as soon as it is completed.

A CASE OF "GIT."

Why the Family Left the Country Without Delay.

A family, consisting of man and wife and four or five small children, were riding along in a wagon loaded with household goods. The New York Journal, when an old fellow came to the door of his cabin and shouted to them:

"Hello, Sam—whar be you folks a-gittin' to?"

"We're a-gittin' out o' the keftry," replied the man on the wagon as he haled his horse.

"What are you a-gittin' fur?"

"Gittin' 'cause the Vigilance committee told us to git."

"Who's your two boys that they haint a-gittin' with you?"

"They not planned afore they could git."

"Do you mean pined by a snake bite?"

"No; lead. They was a-gittin' too many good horses and got shot."

"Wal, slong, Sam," called the old fellow in the doorway. "Sorry to see you a-gittin' but reckon you gotta git."

"Slong," answered the other, and gathering up the bundle he shouted to his horse:

"Git right up thar, turn yer ole hide, 'cause we gotta be a-gittin' a git on us and git into the next country as fast as we kin git!"

And they got.

DETECTIVE AFTER SOMEBODY.

He Is in Chattanooga and Offenders Are Getting Battled.

Special to The Evening Constitution.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 20.—Detective Conn, of Atlanta, arrived in the city last night on a mission, the exact character of which he refused to divulge to the newspapers. It is understood that he is after some badly wanted offender, for he has managed to keep away from reporters.

SOME REMARKABLE IDIOTS.

Singular Aptitudes Frequently Acquired by Idiots.

Dr. Freerick's Mental Diseases in the last number of the Popular Monthly are very astonishing special aptitudes exhibited by many idiots who have become notable as "mutual prodigies," "lightning calculators," and the like. He designates them in the title of his paper as "Idiot Savants," and shows that their peculiar powers are due chiefly to extreme ignorance, unusual audacity, and facility in imitation, go with the lowest order of general intellectual ability, marking the congenitively defective and the degenerate.

Of course, a notable example of such a special aptitude is "Blind Tom," the Georgia "musical prodigy." He was born blind, and his intelligence was confined to sound. He learned to read and write, and to count, but he was unable to speak. He has a vocabulary of 1,000 words, and can repeat them.

His musical talents are purely imitative. He could imitate any sound, and "play" on the piano from memory any piece of music, no matter how intricate, note for note, after hearing but once.

All classes of idiots are peculiarly susceptible to musical sounds, and hence a musical aptitude in them is not so astonishing as the mathematical. This arithmetical faculty in the general mass of idiots is due to the lack of knowledge of numbers, and the want of application to the study of figures.

As a striking example of remarkable arithmetic in an idiot, Dr. Freerick relates the case of Godfrid Mind, an Indian, who died by a son of Joseph H. Massey, a nephew of Arthur Sewall, and a brother of Thomas H. Massey.

Helen Kellar, who is obliged to do her writing laboriously with a pencil on a board specially prepared for her use, receives a most welcome Christmas gift in the shape of a typewriter. It will be of great service to her, and she is learning to use it.

The students of Portland gardens are full of carnations, the latest of which is a peculiar heliotrope, a heliotrope. The Malmaison is the first favorite of the bunch, who never appears without a lot of them in some other variety, tucked into her dress.

Commissioners of the Amber Fluid.

Statistics show that Newark, N. J., consumes more beer per capita than any other city in the union. The question of pure beer is a topic of great concern to Newark.

What is who attempted to rob a

Baptist church, in New York, over back yard fences some church members and a

man caught by a

PUT DYNAMITE IN THE STOVE

YOUTHFUL SON OF A CONTRACTOR WON'T DO IT AGAIN.

CHILD AND HOUSE IN ATOMS

The Little Boy Thought It Would Be Fun To Bake a Big Cake of the Violent Explosive, and So He Poked It in an Oven and Shut the Door. The Only Thing Not Demolished in the House a Picture of the Holy Virgin, the Glass of Which Remained Intact.

SOME REMARKABLE LOSSES.

Slew-Footed Dog, Decatur Street Whisked by White Rats Gone.

Three remarkable losses were reported at police headquarters by Atlanta citizens this morning.

Cap Joyner sent in a communication stating he had lost his St. Bernard dog. There would not have been anything unusual in this if the fire chief had not announced the unique description of his missing dog. He announced solemnly that his dog had in a queer way of walking when disappearing from view, and that he was "slew-footed."

Catalo, who is a contractor on a small scale, agreed to cut down several huge trees in a wood near his house for a neighbor. After working several days on his contract he found that he was losing money on the job, and in order to complete the work resorted to the use of dynamite in blowing up the trees.

Son Wanted To Bake It.

He took several half-pound cartridges to his home to them out yesterday afternoon. He placed them under the kitchen stove. His twelve-year-old son noticed the cartridges under the stove. He picked two of them up and placed them in the oven and closed the oven door unnoticed by his parents. The father, the mother, the boy and a boarder were seated at the stove, when a few minutes later there was a terrific explosion.

The son was killed instantly, his head being partially blown off. The father was seriously injured and Mrs. Catalo's clothing was torn off.

The picture of the Virgin hung on the wall, and although the plastering was torn off and the contents of the room thrown about, the picture remained undisturbed, not even the large glass covering it being broken.

Canton, O., January 20.—The New York republican organization in the person of Edward Lauterbach, Thomas C. Platt's chief lieutenant, called on Major McKinley Tuesday and explained the wishes and purposes of the machine. Mr. Lauterbach said the organization desired harmony, and hoped the federal appointments would not be objectionable.

"We don't expect to ask for any one's appointment," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but we trust no one will be appointed who will interfere in the work of the organization, or be a source of annoyance to it."

"What about the cabinet?" was asked.

"New York will, in my opinion," said Mr. Lauterbach, "have a representative in Major McKinley's cabinet. Of course I do not know who will receive the honor."

"We discussed several men, all of whom would be very acceptable. Among them were General Stewart L. Woodford, Benjamin F. Tracy, Sloat Fassett, and Congressman Sereno Payne. Mr. Platt is not and will not be a candidate for the cabinet. He has been suggested as a possible secretary of the treasury, but I know he is satisfied with his present position, and wants to retain it."

Mr. Lauterbach's interview was a rather formal one, and he did most of the talking, he says. W. J. Arkell, Hamilton, the cartoonist, and Abner McKinley were among the callers on the president-elect yesterday.

NOT YET ELIMINATED.

The Practice of Dueling Is Still Kept Up by Germans.

From The London Times.

In the debate on the practice of dueling in the Reichstag it was made clear from the speeches of the Imperial chancellor and the Prussian minister of war that no serious efforts are made to eradicate this dangerous feature of German life, to be maintained for the present on the part of the government. If they are in earnest in their desire to put down the system, and are not afraid to carry out their purpose, the means to be employed are simple enough.

Dueling is practiced in defense of a friend, and the punishment attached to it is said to consist of a fine or imprisonment.

There is a law which forbids the practice of dueling in Germany, but it is not strictly enforced, and nobody, whatever his rank, is allowed to run another through the back without being branded as an assassin and a coward.

It is also with some marks excepting a funeral ceremony, unattended by injury or even inconvenience to anybody concerned. But the German duel is still a murderous engagement, which within a present year, has cost several men their lives. The additional penalties and disbarments with which the offenders are dealt with are not severe enough to deter them from committing the offense.

The German duelists are almost always noblemen, and nobility is held in high esteem. The nobility of the German army is the chief. In France the duel still exists, but it has been thoroughly democratized, and nobody, whatever his rank, is allowed to run another through the back without being branded as an assassin and a coward.

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